

It Was Pettigrew's North Carolinians Rather than he that since the world was made there has been a body of troops with 9,000 names on their moster rolls, who, serventhe the solution of the solution was made there are not been a body of troops with 9,000 names on their moster rolls, who, serventhe the solution of the Pickett's Virginians

WHO BORE THE BRUNT OF THE CHARGE AT GETTYSBURG.

The North Carolinians Went Farther and Lost Three Times as Many as the Virginians.

By CAPT. W. R. BOND, Brigade Staff, Army of Northern Virginia.

After our army had recrossed the river and had assembled at Bunker Hill, the report that Pickett's Division of "dead men" had drawn more rations than any behind breastworks and shoot down an behind breastworks and shoot down an office and always well. The 42d Miss. men" had drawn more rations than any division in the army, excited a good deal of good-natured laughter. Among the officers of our army, to whom the casualty lists were familiar, the question was often discussed, why it was that some of Pettigrew's Brigades, marching over the same ground at the same time, should have suffered so much more than Gen, Picksuffered so much more than Gen, Pic torily answered till after the war. The Webb's Brigade (which, being on the right of Gibbons's Division, held the projecting wall), excepting one piece, was destroyed, and nearly all of the artillery-men either killed or wounded by the cannonade which preceded the assault.

Of course, there were exceptions, but the general rule was that those troops who suffered the most themselves inflict ed the greatest loss on the enemy and were consequently the most efficient. "The history of a bat-

Col. Fox says: "The history of a tion with the figures which show the losses. By overlooking them an indefinite and often erroneous iden is obtained. By overlooking them many historians fail to develop the important points of the con-test; they use the same rhetorical descriptions for different attacks, whether the pressure was strong or weak, the loss great or small, the fight bloody or harm-

As it was the custom in some com mands to report every scratch as a wound and in others to report no man as wounded who was fit for duty, the most accurate test for courage and efficiency is the number of killed. In the eight bri-gades and three regiments from Virginia battle, 375 were killed, and 1,971 ed. That Is, for every one killed five and 25-hundredths were reported In the seven brigades and three regiments from North Carolina, 696 were killed and 3,054 wounded. That is, dredths appeared on the list as wounded.

killed. It was not for them to say whether they were to advance or be held back. Their duty was to obey orders. In the same battle two of Rodes's North Carolina Brigades-Daniel's and Iverson's-Here we see that the eight They were even present at this battle. The

ment), a few of the 37th and the right ned on their approach. Pettigrew's and Trimble's left and Pickett's right lay out in the field on each flank of the pro-jecting work and in front of the receding and from 40 to 50 yards from it. There they remained for a few minutes, till a fresh line of the enemy, which had been lying beyond the crest of the ridge. Gen. He charging impetuously shead of the line, was driven back, when it had reached a point about 100 yards from the enemy. Lane's, the left brigade, remained a few moments longer than any of the other troops and retired in better order.

NO REFLECTIONS.

Now, it must not be inferred from anything in this paper that there has been any intention to reflect upon all Virginia infantry. Far from it. The three regiments in Steuart's mixed brigade and Ma-hone's Brigade were good troops. Perhaps there were others equally good. But there was one brigade which was their superior, as it was the superior of most of the troops in Gen. Lee's army. And that was Smith's Brigade of Early's Di-And vision. These troops, in spite of the Richmond newspapers and the partiality of certain of their commanders, had no superiors in any army. Never unduly elated by prosperity, never depressed by adver-sity, they were, even to the last, when en-thusiasm had entirely fled and hope was almost dead, the models of what good soldiers should be.

DEATH'S THE TEST.

"It is not precisely those who know how to kill," says Dragomiroff, "but those who know how to die, who are all-powerful on a field of battle."

The proportion of wounded to killed

64 who will die of wounds. While this may not always be the case in a single regiment, yet when a number of regi-ments are taken together the wonderful law of averages makes these proportions rules about which there is no varying.

A MAN'S WEIGHT TO KILL HIM.

There is an old saw which says that "It takes a soldier's weight in lead and iron to kill him." Most people believe that this saying has been taken with grains of allowance, but it was shown

that of only two Confederate and three Union regiments during the whole war, and those five were all small, ranging from 168 to 268.

As Senator Vance's old regiment un-

In the Union armies deaths from wounds amounted to 110,000 and from disease and all other causes about 250,000, a total of about 360,000. For deaths in the Southern armies only an approximation can be arrived at. Probably 100,000 to a contain a total of wounds and as many more of the Southern armies only an approximation can be arrived at. Probably 100,000 to a contain extent, held back. For this 314 wounded.

"A POOR THING, BUT MINE OWN."

We see in field returns for February and March, 1865, that Pickett's Division was the largest in the army. There is nothing remarkable about this fact, for they were not engaged in the bloody relse at Bristoe Station, were not present at the Wilderness, were not present at ottavlvania, and did not serve in those corrible trenches at Petersburg. In the same report we see that their aggregate, present and absent, was 9,487. It may be that since the world was made there ing in a long and bloody war, inflicted so little loss upon their enemy or suffered so little themselves. It may be, but it is not probable. With one exception no division surrendered so few men at Appo-

mattox. Col. Dodge, of Boston, in his history speaks of the commander of this division as "the Ney of Lee's army." If satire is intended it is uncalled for, as the Virginian never inflicted any loss upon the enemy worth mentioning; certainly not enough to cause any Yankee to owe him a

DAVIS'S BRIGADE. This brigade was composed of the 2d, endurance, and they had suffered severe-ls, Webb's Brigade in three days having so all of its loss occurred on that day, that



CEMETERY RIDGE, IN FRONT OF PETTIGREW AFTER THE CHARGE.

man killed only four and 40-hun-hs appeared on the list as wounded. of any in Napoleon's or Wellington's armies. The loss in the British infantry A RECAPITULATION.

If it be a fact that from Gettysburg to the close of the war, among the dead upon the various battlefields comparatively few representatives from the Virginia and Mississipal Relationship. tively few representatives from the Virtue find the vertical of the vertical from the virtue find infantry were to be found, it is gades of Heft's Division lost in the first not always necessarily to their discredit. For instance, even at Gettysburg two at least 60 per cent., and this without such brigades as Mahone's and Smyth's having their morale seriously impaired; had respectively only seven and 14 men but, then, both of these organizations were composed of exceptionally fine troops,

HETR'S DIVISION.

This division was composed of Archer's Tennessee and Alabama regiments, Pettihad, between them, 246 men buried upon grew's North Carolina, Davis's Mississippi and Brockenborough's Virginia Brigades. regiments and one battalion which formed Counting from right to left, Archer join-these two North Carolina commands had ing Pickett's left, this was the order in more men killed than Pickett's 15. And which they were formed for the third day's assault. Soon after the order to adthey were even present at this battle.

Now for a brief recapitulation. The left of Garnett's and Armistead's Brigades, all of Archer's and Scales's (but that all means very few, neither of them at the start being larger than a full region of the start being larger than a full region of the start being larger than a full region of the 37th and the electronic start being larger than a full region whom the start being larger than a full region who have the sassuit who says that the witnessed the assault, who says that the of Pettigrew's own brigade took possess fire of Cemetery Hill, having been consion of the works, which the enemy had centrated upon Heth's Division, he saw no reason why North Carolina, Missis-Tennessee and Alabama troops should not participate in whatever honors that were won on that day; for, says he, all soldiers know that the number killed is the one and only test for pluck and

Gen. Hooker then states: "The brigades in the army which lost most heavily they were, our men made no fight, but either retreated or surrendered. Archer's, Scales's and Pettigrew's own beloads. as far and stayed as long or longer than dale's Mississippi." These four had an any of Pickett's. Davis's Brigade, while ett's three brigades had an average

Some have contended that the number Some have contended that the number had most men killed in any battle of the of deaths and wounds is the test for en- war were the 6th Ala., 91 killed; 26th N. durance: others, that the percentage is C., S6; 1st S. C. Rifles, S1; 4th N. C., 76; the true test. It may be that neither the 4th Ga., 71; 14th Ala., 71; and 20th N. one nor the other alone, but that rather both together, should be taken into actiought that to have nine or 10 men to both together, should be taken into ac-count. The same percentage in a large regiment should count for more than that in a small one. For while only one Con-think even to this day that to have had federate brigade is reported to have nearly 15 to the regiment killed at Getment, the smaller organizations, more fre- amount to butchery.

known and several others are supposed to have reached it.

quently attained that rate. Thirteen are

we find that of the 34 regiments standing highest on the percentage list six were from North Carolina, and these six were from Virginia, and their "present" was 55 for one and 128 for the other. Tenrather a poor show; the former has only

that of only two Confederate and three

during the war to be literally true. In the battle of Murfreesboro the weight of the 20,307 projectiles fired by the Union artillery was 225,000 pounds, and that of As. Senator Vance's old regiment unquestionably stands head on the numerical list, so should it, in the opinion of the writer, stand on that of percentages.

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As. Senator Vance's old regiment unquestionably stands head on the numerical list, so should it, in the opinion of the writer, stand on that of percentages. the something over 2,000,000 musket balls exceeded 150,000 pounds, and their combined weight exceeded that of the 2319 the something over 2,000,000 musket pans exceeded 150,000 pounds, and their combined weight exceeded that of the 2,319 Confederates who were killed or mortally North Carolina should head the list in the highest terms. Lieut. Tom Snow, of this county—a Chapel Hill boy—was killed on this occasion and his body was killed on this occasion and his body was

died of wounds and as many more of disease, a total of about 200,000, which, added to the Federal loss makes about ap in battle array would make a line 112 miles lone.

tained, the North Carolina troops were, to a certain extent, held back. For this 244 wounded. In the Fall of 1864, near Winchester, pride Col. Fox's table is, as it stands, it would have been vastly more so had it covered the whole war, especially the last under very trying circumstances, and he may be a recently written a very entertaining.

on any occasion gave way till they had at from 300 to 350. If the one, the per-

upremely happy.

LANE'S BRIGADE.

PENDER'S DIVISION. This famous division, consisting of two North Carolina, one Georgia and one South Carolina brigade, was first com-manded by Lieut.-Gen. A. P. Hill (who was killed just at the close of the war), after his promotion by Pender, who was

The record this body made in the camber of the mass shot down. As the victorious line came out of the fight without being paign of 1864 has never been equalled, swept by a Confederate was struck, fall-line wounded or having his horse shot under line and wounded than line near him. The conduct of a young him. Neither Pickett nor any member

gether when a Federal battery opened fire upon the division and became very annoying. What did these Virginia Generals do about it? "Only this and noth-The corps commander quietly ing more. remarked to the division commander: 'Why don't you send your North Carolina regiments after that battery and bring At once these regiments were selected from the line, and were forming make a charge when the battery was withdrawn.

BLOODY WORK.

The seven Confederate regiments which reached as high as 63 per cent., the regi- tysburg was a carnage so appalling as to

IVERSON'S BRIGADE.

This brigade consisted of the 5th, 12th, And as to the company, there was hardly a hard-fought battle in which at least one did not have nearly every man least one did not have nearly every man killed or wounded. The writer knows of four in as many North Carolina regiments which in one battle were almost destroyed. In three of these the percent age went from 87 to 98, and the fourth and every officer and man struck. had every officer and man struck.

Taking Col. Fox's tables for authority.

202 wounded. Equally good was the 12th.

That brilliant and lamented young officer, Gen. R. E. Rodes, once made a little 3 speech to this regiment, in which he said that after Gettysburg Gen. Lee had told ried into battle 2,909; only two of the 34 him that his division had accomplished were from Virginia, and their "present" more in that battle than any division in his army, and that he himself would say The proportion of wounded to killed was 4.8 to one. That is, if 100 are killed 480 will be wounded. When 100 men are killed, there will be among the wounded of 4 who will die of wounds. While of wounds. While of wounds with the state of the other. Tennesser, leading the list in number, has seven, Georgia and Alabama each has seven, Georgia and Alabama each has six. The two States whose soldiers Virginia historians with a show of generosity a bald-headed old fellow, who was Colorium to the half of the other. Tennesser would say that the 12th N. C. was the best regiment in his drivision. Not long ago while visiting a neighboring town, I saw a bald-headed old fellow, who was Colorium to the half of the other. Tennesser would say that the 12th N. C. was the best regiment in his drivision. Not long ago while visiting a neighboring town, I saw a bald-headed old fellow, who was Colorium to the colorium t were in the habit of so frequently com-plimenting, Texas and Louisiana, make ville. It was charging a battery when its commander, Maj. Rowe, was killed, and for a moment it faltered. Just then it one regiment on the list and the other does not appear at all.

The 26th N. C. had 820 officers and the front with the exclamation: was that Sergeant Whitehead rushed to en at Gettysburg, and their percentage on, 12th; I'm going to ram this flag down of killed and wounded was exceeded by one of them guns." The regiment anthat of only two Confederate and three swered with a yell, took the battery, and

In the seven days' battle this regiment As Senator Vance's old regiment un- fered most at Malvern Hill, where Priplimented in orders and promoted for gal-

> Gen, Hancock, having witnessed a very gallant but unsuccessful charge of the 5th N. C. at Williamsburg, complimented it in the highest terms. Lieut, Tom Snow,

is Carolina. It was first commanded by Daniels, who was killed at Spottsylvania; rethen by Grimes, and after his promotion in the first day's battle than any of my officers and men were killed. It is believed that the last American camel died after passing over it." Col. Shephother is no reflection upon the other gallant brigades of Rodes's Division. Gen. Reynolds, succeeded to the command of the First Corps, says that Stone's Pennsylvanias, occupying a commanding position, were supported by other regiments of lufantry and two batteries of artillery. Daniels's right, Brabble's 32d N. C., leading had the opportunity of the proportion o

and two batteries of artillery. Daniels's Two of Gen. Early's Brigades made a right, Brabble's 32d N. C., leading, had very brilliant charge on the second day; right, Brabble's 32d N. C., leading, had the opportunity given it to carry this but being unsupported were forced to fall back. They were Hoke's North Carolina, it take advantage of that opportunity. No troops ever fought better than did this entire brigade, and its killed and wounded was greater by far than any brigade in was greater by far than any brigade in always praised, the other rarely menentire brigade, and its killed and wounded was greater by far than any brigade in its corps. The 45th and 2d battalion met with the greatest loss, the former having 219 killed and wounded, the latter 153 by Hoke, after his promotion by Godwin.

At that time, too, the neavy trame to the California goldfields was in progress and the bones of thirst-killed animals strewed the trail, from Texas well into California. Under these conditions Lieut. Edward F. with the greatest loss, the former having 219 killed and wounded, the latter 153 out of 240, which was nearly 64 per cent. When on the morning of May 12 at Spott-sylvania Hancock's Corps ran over John-son's Division, capturing or scattering the by Gaston Lewis.

son's North Carolina, by their promptness and intrepidity, checked the entire Sec-

had 154 killed and 526 wounded, or 45 head, remarked as quietly and pleasantly per cent. On May 12 at Spottsylvania it as if inviting them to be seated around acted probably the most distinguished bis table, 'Gentlemen, I shall lead this part of any brigade in the army. It did the last fighting at Appomattox, and about 25 men of the 14th, under Capt. that to Pickett, who was not within a W. T. Jenkins, of Halifax county, fired the last shots. To see these poor devils, many of them almost barefooted and all of them half-starved, approach a field assault of Humphreys I can do no better where a battle was raging, was a pleasant than quote Gen. Hooker's report: "This sight. The crack of Napoleons, the roar attack was made with a spirit and deof howitzers, and crash of musketry altermination seldom, if ever, equalled in ways excited and exhibarated them, and war. Seven of Gen. Humphreys's staff ways excited and exhilarated them, and as they swung into action they seemed officers started with the charge; five were dismounted before reaching the line where Gen. Couch's troops were lying, and four were wounded before the as-

Lane's Brigade consisted of the 7th, 18th, 28th, 33d and 37th N. C. It was first commanded by Gen. L. O. B. Branch, who was killed at Sharpsburg. The 7th and 18th appear upon Col. Fox's percentage table, both having in the seven days' fight lost 56 per cent. The numerical loss for the brigade was 807. At car and his long auburn locks, nicely dressed, hanging almost to his shoulders. ical loss for the brigade was 897. At ear and his long auburn locks, nicely Chancellorsville it had 739 killed and dressed, hanging almost to his shoulders. wounded. In the history of this battle, by Col. Hamlin, of Maine, the conduct of this brigade is spoken of very highly. In Longstreet's assault as it moved over Even Gen. Lee was unfair to our

the field the two wings of its right parted troops, and Gen. Long, his biographer, company, and at the close of the assault in more than one place misapprehended were several hundred yards apart. The point of direction for the assaulting column was a small cluster of trees oppo-if a second edition of his large and in-site to and in front of Archer's Brigade, teresting biography was called for.

It had more men killed and wounded than it ever carried into any one action. The records show this.

JOHNSON'S DIVISION.

There is in this city a letter from a distinguished. Able dead on the farther side of a hill that protected them from the enemy's fire.

There is in this city a letter from a distinguished. Able dead on the farther side of a hill that protected them from the enemy's fire.

There is in this city a letter from a distinguished. Able dead on the farther side of a hill that protected them from regiments from Tennessee, one regiment ment, and, if correct, this will h and one battalion from Alabama. It suf-make history somewhat truthful." ment, and, if correct, this will help to fered very severely the first day; on the gives excellent nuthority—a gallant citithird it was gallantly led by Col. Frye, zen of Savannah, Ga., who was in the
who says, referring to the close of the
assault: "I heard Garnett gave the commore than 33 years. Let the whole truth

months li
of old ag
battle and of whom we have known for
more than 33 years. Let the whole truth

Several mand. Seeing my gesture of inquiry he come out as to the splendid charge on the called out, 'I am dressing on you.' A few third day, who participated in and who seconds later he fell dead. A moment went farthest in and close to the enemy.-(To be continued.

Fort Hunchuca that a Greek, known as A Free Trial Package Sent By Mail

ploying camels for transporting army sup-plies and equipment over the deserts was foring of failing manhood, that the instiby Hoke, after his promotion by Godwin, who was killed in the Valley, and then by Gaston Lewis.

The 54th was on detached duty and that not take part in this battle. Mr. and rankerslice, in his fine description of this flair, does full justice to our North Carona boys, and closes by saying: "It will contain give the army a quick and the sufferings of emigrants and give the army a quick and the sufferings of emigrants and give the army a quick and the sufferings of emigrants and give the army a quick and the sufferings of emigrants and give the army a quick and the sufferings of emigrants and give the army a quick and the sufferings of emigrants and give the army a quick and the sufferings of emigrants and give the army a quick and the suffering of the suffering that the suffering that the suffering that the suffering that great class of men who are unable to leave son's Division, capturing or scattering the whole command, this fine brigade and Ramseur's North Carolina and Bob Johnson's North Carolina, by their promptness and intrepidity, checked the entire Second Corps and alone held it till Laue's North Carolina, the state of the Tooisiana Tigers, the three North Carolina, Harris's Mississippi and other troops could be brought up.

RAMSEUR'S BRIGADE.

This famous brigade consisted of the 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th N. C. It was first

This famous brigade consisted of the 2d, 4th, 14th and 30th N. C. It was first commanded by Gen. Geo. B. Anderson, who was killed at Sharpsburg. Then by Ramseur, who was promoted, and killed at Cedar Creek. Then by Cox. The fordness of this brigade for prayer-meeting and Psalm singing, united with an everreadiness to fight, reminds one of Cromwell's Ironsides. It fought well at Seven Pines, when one of its regiments, having carried in 678 officers and men, lost 54 per cent. In killed and wounded. At Malvern Hill it met with great loss. At Chancellorsville out of 1,509 it had 154 killed and 526 wounded, or 45 burg. At Chancellorsville out of 1,509 it had 154 killed and 526 wounded, or 45 burg. On May 12 at Snottsylvania it

innols. Tex.

Months were devoted to a series of tests in the mines.

The native father looks upon his daughter than the native father looks upon his daughter looks u Months were devoted to a series of tests of the physical strength and endurance of the animals. Their employment met with great opposition from the army hostlers and teamsters. The camels were neglected and a number of them died, despite the efforts of the officers to give them a fair trial. It was frequently reported that one or two had broken away and escaped during the night, and it was suspected that unusual zeal was not used to recapture the animals.

the animals.

Until 1861 about thirty of them were at Forts Verde, El Paso and Yuma. The troopers and teamsters, however, could not be induced to use the beasts instead of horses and mules, partly because of the clumsiness of the camel harness and the labor necessary in preparing a camel for a trip, but largely because of an antipathy for the beasts. For the last year or two of their stay at the forts the camels were pensioners.

Then the civil war came, and in the excitement of the times, the camels were forgotten. The forts were abandoned when the troops were sent East, and the camels were allowed to wander away on the deserts, sometimes in pairs and sometimes in herds. They scattered through the deserts and mountains of Arizona, Texas and New Mexico, and even wandered into northern Mexico, where several of them were seen years afterward in the Sierra Madre Mountains.

In some instances they multiplied rapidly and numbers of them were caught by white settlers, Mexicans and Indians, who tried, usually in vain, to domesticate them. Some cases are known in which descend-

become as wild as deer, and life in the rocky hills had brought about a change in their appearance. Their hides had lost their hair, and their hoofs their cushions,

Mountains and kept on a small ranch owned by the Howison brothers. A few months later the female died, apparently writes of an unique incident that occurred of old age and since then her mate has been pining away, until he, too, died a few was in a tight place, and the command was

the war with Spain in the transport ser-diers. The explosion injured one Co. G man vice, but all have been futile.

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skilled at Gettysburg, and afterwards by Wilcox.

RODES'S DIVISION.

At this time this division consisted of three North Carolina, one Georgia and one beyond the Empittee Standard of the Sta

Wm. Crow. Co. G. 84th Ind., Eaton, Ind.

given to build some sort of protection. Logs Several efforts have been made to secure a pension for Hi Jolly on account of his care of the camels, and his later service as a scout under Crook, and during the war with Snain in the transport service. severely.

12-QUART CASE

POR

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Special Offer No. 25.

5-gallon keg 10-year-old double copper distilled Rye or Bourbon Whiskey, prepaid to your station-frust price \$18.50; our Anti-Trust cut price \$12.53 10-gallon keg 10-year-old, double copper distilled Rye or Bourbon Whiskey, prepaid to your station—Trust price \$31.50; our Anti-Trust cut price 20-gallon keg 10-year-old double copper distilled Rye or Bourbon Whiskey, prepaid to your station—Trust price (53.50; our Anti-Trust cut price.

M. C. REEFER, President. to any of our Warehouses, but for convenience sake address Warehouse nearest your Post Office. Warehouse AW, - St. Louis, Mo. Warehouse 065, - Louisville, Ky. Warehouse 40, Kansas City, Mo. Warehouse C15, Chicago, Illinois. 83. Orders for Ariz, Cal., Colo., Fla., Mont., N. Dak., New Mex., Nev., Utab, Ore., Wash., Wyo., must call for 20 quarts. We prepay freight.

WE PRE-PAY all shipments to your nearest R.R. Special Offerings always mention the number of the GREEN MOUNTAIN DISTILLERY, Louisville, Ky. Offer you want. miles long.

With singular inappropriateness Webb's Brigade and several other Federal organizations have erected monuments to commemorate their gallantry upon the third day's battlefield be would appear that covered the whole war, especially the last year, when the fortunes of the Confedence of the Confedence of the Federal organizations have erected monuments to commemorate their gallantry upon the third day's battlefield be would appear that covered the whole war, especially the last year, when the fortunes of the Confedence of the soldiers from the Old North in the number of the pear of the soldiers from the Old North in the saw, and in it it is sattend har?"

THIS PRICE LIST WILL NOT APPEAR AGAIN. OUT IT OUT IF YOU EXPECT TO REFER TO IT IN THE FUTURE. Bulgalava.

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